

lection, now in the Colorado Museum of Natural History, taken near Breckenridge, July 5 and 9, 1877; and one taken in Deer Park, Routt County, April 18, 1911, by Dr. L. J. Hersey, confirm to a great degree this bird's residency in Colorado during its breeding period.

It was, however, the pleasure of the author to remove any existing doubt by collecting an adult female with one fledgling, June 24, 1912, on the Grand River, in Grand County, at an elevation slightly over 8000 feet. The fledgling had unquestionably been raised in the immediate vicinity as it was just able to support itself for short flights. I believe this is also the highest altitude from which it has yet been taken. This will undoubtedly supply the evidence Mr. Selater required to include it in his list of Colorado breeding birds and save straining the point Prof. Cooke mentions in 'The Condor.'¹—F. C. LINCOLN, *Colorado Museum of Natural History, Denver, Colo.*

Harris's Sparrow in Eastern Ontario.—It gives me pleasure to record the capture of the first specimen of Harris's Sparrow (*Zonotrichia querula*) for eastern Ontario. The bird was taken from a mixed flock of Song Sparrows and Juncos which were feeding in a garden on the outskirts of London, Ont., about eight A. M., March 18, 1907.

My attention was attracted by a single long drawn note of the same pitch and quality as that of the White-throated Sparrow and on searching through the flock I found this large dark-colored bird which was very soon secured. It is a male in immature plumage spotted irregularly on the upper breast giving a hint of the black coloration which was to come. The specimen is now number 1797 in my collection.

This species has occurred in Ohio and a number of times in Michigan but has not previously been captured in lower Ontario although it is probable that it is a regular migrant through the northwestern corner of the province.—W. E. SAUNDERS, *London, Ont.*

Magnolia Warbler in the Coast Region of South Carolina.—On October 1, 1912, I saw and positively identified a female Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*) at the Navy Yard near Charleston, S. C. It was feeding in the undergrowth in pine woods, and I was able to examine it carefully at short range with my glasses. While this Warbler is an abundant migrant in the upper counties — one hundred and fifty miles and more from the coast — this is, to my knowledge, only the second record of its occurrence in this region. As the specimen was not secured, this record has perhaps no scientific value; and I am noting it simply as a matter of interest.—FRANCIS M. WESTON, JR., *Charleston, S. C.*

A Few Notes on Newfoundland Birds.—The following notes may be of interest as supplementing Mr. Arnold's paper (Auk, Jan., 1912, pp.

¹ Present Status of the Colorado Check-List of Birds. W. W. Cooke, Condor, XIV, No. 4, 153.

72-79). I arrived in Newfoundland at Port aux Basque on July 7, 1911, and proceeded at once to Steenville Crossing on St. George's Bay. Here I remained one week returning to Cape Breton Island on July 14. Though my interests were mainly botanical, I made notes and observations on all the birds that came directly under my notice of which the following seem worthy of note. I was particularly anxious to study the Veery, its habits and notes, since I described it as a variety in 'The Auk' (Vol. XVII, 270, 271, 1900), based on material collected in this portion of the island.

My friend, Dr. Geo. C. Shattuck of Boston has also lately given me some notes made on the Humber River between September 13 and October 4, 1912.

Mergus americanus. AMERICAN MERGANSER.—Two seen by Dr. Shattuck.

Histrionicus histrionicus. HARLEQUIN DUCK.—Dr. Shattuck was told that this species breeds regularly on the Bay of Islands.

Botaurus lentiginosus. AMERICAN BITTERN.—One seen by Dr. Shattuck.

Ardea herodias herodias. GREAT BLUE HERON.—One seen by Dr. Shattuck.

Philohela minor. WOODCOCK.—A young chick, I think undoubtedly of this species, was closely observed running on a swamp and tree grown wood road near Indian Head on the 12th. It took at once to the underbrush, and from the locality, position of its eye, etc., I felt little doubt of its proper identification.

Egialitis meloda. PIPING PLOVER.—A pair was seen continually on the beach at the Crossing. Though I did not find their nest, they were evidently breeding and showed much anxiety at my presence when I crossed a certain portion of the beach. I believe this species has not been reported except as a migrant from this island.

Sphyrapicus varius varius. SAPSUCKER.—One seen by Dr. Shattuck.

Hylodichla fuscescens fuscescens. WILSON'S THRUSH.—Though it is not my desire to question the ruling of the American Ornithologists' Union, yet the long sought opportunity to hear the bird inhabiting Newfoundland has at last been gratified, and I am more strongly convinced than ever that my *fuliginosa* is distinct. Its darker coloring leads one at sight to confuse it with the Olive-back, and I had to shoot the bird in one case to be positive of my identification. Its call note *pheu* has what seems to me quite a different quality, and its song, if my birds were not peculiar, instead of being an uninterrupted performance is divided into three distinct parts, and unlike any Veery song I have ever heard in New England. I listened to several birds singing near the mouth of Harry's Brook, and I believe the difference would be noted by any one familiar with the stereotyped song.—R. HEBER HOWE, JR., *Thoreau Museum, Concord, Mass.*